

## **Historic, archived document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



9-2F

# Foreign

# CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 64

NUMBER 11

EGGS & CHICKENS (Page 206)

BREADGRAINS (Page 211)

WOOL (So.Hemisphere Movement) Page 216

FOR RELEASE

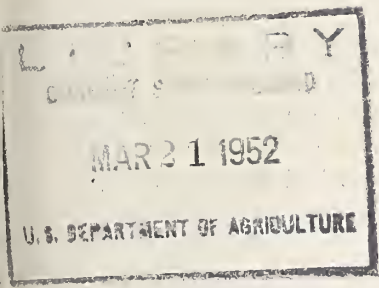
CONTENTS

MONDAY

MARCH 17, 1952

Page

<b>COTTON AND OTHER FIBER</b>	
Review of the Egyptian Cotton Market in Recent Months.....	221
Cotton Consumption Declining in France.....	222
Cotton-Price Quotations on World Markets.....	223
<b>FATS AND OILS</b>	
U.S. Exports of Cottonseed and Cottonseed Oil Decrease Sharply.....	225
U.S. Fish Oil Exports Decrease in 1951.....	227
U.S. Peanut and Peanut Oil Exports Increase in 1951.....	228
Argentine Animal Fat Exports Drop Sharply in 1951.....	230
Indonesian Crops Exports Down in February.....	230
Venezuela Stops Palm Oil Production.....	231
India Announces Export Quota for Peanuts and Peanut Oil....	232
<b>GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS</b>	
Review of 1951 World Breadgrain Crop.....	211
Rice Prices Advance Sharply in Ceylon.....	218
Philippine Rice Crop Down; Imports Expected.....	219
Australia Reports Below-Average Wheat Crop.....	231
<b>LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS</b>	
World Egg Production in 1951; Current Chicken Numbers.....	206
Decrease in Wool Movement from Southern Hemisphere.....	216
<b>TOBACCO</b>	
Nyasaland Flue-Cured Tobacco Production Steady.....	224
China's Flue-Cured Tobacco Output Rises.....	224
Southern Rhodesia's Flue-Cured Tobacco Production Higher.....	224
Northern Rhodesia's Flue-Cured Tobacco Harvest Shows Increase.....	224



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

---

L A T E N E W S

---

The Government of Colombia on February 12, 1952 reduced the import duty on cotton from the equivalent of 4.73 U.S. cents a pound plus 10 percent ad valorem to 1.51 cents a pound plus 5 percent ad valorem. In addition, the minimum price for domestic cotton was raised slightly less than 2 cents a pound to about 46 cents for Middling cotton below 1 1/32-inch staple and 52 cents for cotton longer than 1 1/32-inch. The purpose of these actions was to stimulate local cotton production, lower the cost of imported raw cotton to the domestic mills, helping the latter to market their current large, high-priced inventory of goods, and to prevent a further increase in textile prices to the consumer.

- - -

The cotton futures market at Alexandria, Egypt was closed March 10 and 11 pending fixation by the Government of a liquidation price for February contracts of Karnak cotton. (See article on Egyptian cotton market on Page 221 of this issue of Foreign Crops and Markets).

- - -

Philippine copra exports in February 1952 of 50,023 long tons were purchased by the following countries: United States 18,626 (Pacific 12,796, Gulf 3,184, Atlantic 2,646); Canada 1,000; Japan 197; Italy 2,400; Belgium 5,050; Netherlands 4,050; Western Germany 2,000; Denmark 3,000; Sweden 1,500; Norway 1,525; Algeria 1,075; Syria 2,200; Israel 2,000; Colombia 4,800; and Venezuela 600 tons. Coconut oil exports of 6,898 tons were taken by: United States 2,318; Malaya 759; Italy 2,240; Netherlands 430; Western Germany 354; South Africa 533; and other Europe 264 tons. The copra export price in mid-March was reported at \$125 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific.

---

**FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS**

---

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to those persons in the U. S. needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

WORLD EGG PRODUCTION IN 1951; CURRENT CHICKEN NUMBERS 1/

In 1951 world egg production failed to show a significant increase for the first time since 1946, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Egg production and chicken numbers were lower or previous uptrends were halted in most important producing countries in 1951 as compared with a year earlier. In general, the cut-back in poultry production for meat has not been as great as the decline in egg output.

The reversal in trend of egg production experienced since 1946 is especially marked in Western Europe. By 1951 production of eggs and poultry had generally reached or exceeded prewar levels and the increased supply of eggs and poultry together with higher feed costs resulted in less favorable returns to producers. Notable exceptions to the slackening in egg and poultry output occurred in Western Germany, Austria, Italy and the Philippines where the postwar build-up came slower than in other countries. While the uptrend in chicken numbers halted in the Netherlands, egg production continued upward because of a higher rate of lay per bird.

The most significant downward changes in egg production occurred in those countries exporting eggs. Unsatisfactory export prices of eggs in relation to feed prices and other costs were undoubtedly a major factor in reduced output. Chiefly affected were Belgium, the Scandinavian countries and Ireland. Canadian output, which had been cut back sharply in 1949 and 1950, increased by 9 percent in 1951. The very favorable market price for poultry meat in relation to eggs encouraged liquidation of flocks in Ireland, the United Kingdom, Norway, and possibly other countries.

The outlook for 1952 is for somewhat higher poultry meat production in nearly all reporting countries than in 1951, somewhat higher spring egg production in the United States and Canada and an increase in fall egg production in the United Kingdom. The feed situation does not appear favorable for increased egg production in the Scandinavian countries, Argentina and Australia and the price situation is not favorable in Ireland, the Scandinavian countries, and Australia. While poultry meat production is expected to increase in the United States and Canada, the number of chicks raised this spring for laying flock replacements is expected to decline. --By Floyd E. Davis and L. M. Smith, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

1/ A more extensive statement will be published soon as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

(Tables on following pages)

EGGS: Number produced 1/ in specified countries,  
average 1934-38, annual 1946-51

Continent and country	Average 1934-38	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>							
Canada-Farm.....	2,638	3,883	4,484	4,274	3,774	3,662	4,001
Total.....	2,863	4,228	4,889	4,663	4,126	4,003	4,376
United States-Farm.....	35,498	55,590	55,252	55,158	56,629	60,046	60,100
Cuba.....	320	300	288	276	318	320	-
Dominican Republic.....	-	60	60	60	60	60	60
Guatemala.....	-	-	-	-	-	90	-
Panama.....	-	-	52	-	54	-	-
<b>EUROPE</b>							
Austria.....	663	270	285	350	400	540	640
Belgium.....	1,693	1,100	1,380	1,440	1,900	2,100	1,945
Denmark.....	1,979	883	992	1,392	1,870	2,100	1,900
Finland.....	317	93	117	176	266	317	267
France.....	6,200	6,200	6,300	6,100	6,800	7,500	7,500
Germany (Western).....	3,700	2,150	1,975	2,250	2,800	4,100	4,900
Greece.....	550	349	376	384	390	440	423
Ireland.....	1,086	801	733	844	1,014	1,073	855
Italy.....	5,500	3,600	4,300	4,450	4,550	5,000	5,225
Luxembourg.....	40	-	30	35	40	40	40
Netherlands.....	1,978	480	1,052	1,159	1,480	1,775	2,075
Norway.....	369	155	198	263	340	459	391
Portugal.....	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain.....	1,700	-	1,992	1,800	1,800	1,920	1,980
Sweden.....	1,000	1,149	1,217	1,335	1,331	1,407	1,390
Switzerland.....	423	391	442	520	559	520	525
United Kingdom-Farm <u>2/</u> .....	3,871	2,418	2,600	3,000	3,500	-	-
Total <u>2/</u> .....	5,098	3,850	4,000	4,300	5,000	5,800	5,600
Yugoslavia.....	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-



CHICKENS: Numbers in specified countries, average 1934-38,  
annual 1946-1952

Continent and country	Date applicable	Average 1934-38	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952 (Pre- liminary)
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>									
Canada.....	Dec. 1	44,077	51,697	50,728	47,310	37,169	39,319	34,277	37,350
United States.....	Jan. 1	408,177	523,227	457,217	449,644	430,876	456,549	442,657	453,498
Mexico.....	2/ March	36,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba.....	July	-	10,500	10,000	9,000	8,500	9,000	8,500	-
Dominican Republic.....	-	2,358	1,906	1,900	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
Guatemala.....	3/	664	-	-	-	-	3,500	3,500	-
Panama.....	3/	195	1,372	1,528	-	1,400	1,400	-	-
<b>EUROPE</b>									
Austria.....	Dec. 3	8,862	5,300	5,400	5,800	5,600	6,100	7,500	7,700
Belgium.....	Dec. 31	16,500	11,111	13,333	13,500	16,100	16,300	16,500	15,000
Denmark.....	July	27,643	18,388	19,271	23,445	25,996	24,548	22,110	-
Finland 4/.....	Sept. 1	2,853	1,171	1,544	1,918	2,668	2,880	2,880	-
France.....	5/ Fall	145,000	-	5/ 145,500	-	-	75,000	-	-
Germany (Western).....	Dec.	51,225	-	27,500	25,500	29,000	39,957	48,064	50,600
Greece 6/.....	Nov. 30	11,679	8,200	7,500	8,625	9,700	9,700	8,991	10,500
Ireland.....	June	15,961	15,263	14,537	17,079	18,524	17,983	15,956	-
Italy.....	Dec.	76,000	-	50,613	-	-	-	62,500	65,000
Luxembourg.....	2/ Dec.	515	275	350	380	400	400	400	-
Netherlands.....	7/ Dec.	29,632	3,078	7,315	8,500	9,843	10,584	15,676	15,817
Norway.....	June 20	5,686	2,926	3,768	4,663	6,743	4,985	4,689	-
Portugal.....	Dec. 31	5,716	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain.....	July 1	28,972	10/ 22,468	-	37,200	33,500	35,000	-	-
Sweden.....	11/	10,980	11,408	12,395	14,023	12,448	12,061	12,118	-
Switzerland.....	April	5,544	5,843	5,025	5,900	6,100	6,300	6,238	-
United Kingdom-Parm.....	June	73,402	61,723	64,880	79,219	89,152	90,789	90,067	-
Total.....	June	-	76,393	81,526	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia.....	Dec. 31	18,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



## REVIEW OF 1951 WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP

World breadgrain production in 1951 approximated 242 million short tons, according to the latest estimate of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Although about 1.8 million tons below the previous estimate, this is still about 5.3 million tons larger than in 1950 and, with the single exception of the 1938 harvest, is the largest breadgrain crop on record. The revision from the previous estimate occurred mainly in Argentina, where the outturn was even less than had been expected. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, December 17, 1951).

The bulk of the reduction from the earlier estimate was in wheat, which is now estimated at 6,500 million bushels, 50 million bushels less than the previous estimate. The current wheat estimate is 180 million bushels larger than in 1950 and about 475 million bushels above the prewar average (1935-39). The largest increase over the prewar level is noted in the United States estimate. A significant increase for Asia and lesser increases for Africa and the Soviet Union were offset by declines in the Southern Hemisphere countries, especially Argentina, and for Europe. Revisions in rye estimates since the earlier survey were comparatively small. Reductions of about equal size in estimates for North America and South America account for the bulk of the decrease of about 10 million bushels from the December estimate.

In North America a net increase of about 60 million bushels over the 1950 outturn of wheat is due to a substantial increase in Canada. That increase, now placed at 100 million bushels, was partially offset by reductions in the harvests in the United States and Mexico. It is noted, however, that about 150 million bushels of Canada's wheat remained in the field throughout the winter, and the actual outturn of grain will depend on the extent to which the unthreshed grain escapes injury from lengthy exposure and on the development of weather conditions suitable for harvesting the grain in the spring. The unharvested grain is mostly in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The December estimate places all wheat in the United States at 987 million bushels, 3 percent less than the 1950 total. Compared with the 1950 harvest, winter wheat was down 95 million bushels but spring wheat showed an increase of 63 million bushels. The total acreage seeded to wheat was 78.1 million acres compared with 71.3 million a year earlier. The acreage harvested for grain, however, shows little change, with abandonment unusually heavy in the Southern Plains States, because of adverse weather during the winter and early spring months, and more loss than usual from insects and disease. Also, rains during harvest in most of the Plains States, from northern Oklahoma to the Canadian border, resulted in additional losses in the field as well as lowered quality of harvested wheat. The 1951 yield of all wheat

was 16.1 bushels per acre, compared with an average of 16.5 bushels in 1950 and the 1935-39 average of 13.2 bushels. Rye production in North America was about 5 million bushels larger than the 1950 harvest, because of an increase of that amount in the Canadian crop.

The wheat harvest in Europe remains at the previous estimate of 1,580 million bushels. This compares with 1,525 million bushels a year earlier and a prewar average of 1,599 million. The increase over the 1950 total was greatest in Spain, where the near-record crop was reportedly 50 million bushels larger than the below-average harvest of the previous year. Production was also larger in the Balkan countries and Western Germany. In France and Italy, the ranking producers of the area, the outturn was smaller than the good harvests of a year earlier. Acreage was slightly larger than in 1950 but about 5 percent below average. Yields averaged slightly above both the 1950 and the 1935-39 averages.

The European rye production of 695 million bushels was slightly larger than in 1950 but was about 10 percent less than the 1935-39 average of 766 million. Acreage was slightly below that of the previous year and about 13 percent below the pre-war average. Yields were higher than average and slightly above those of 1950.

Breadgrain production in the Soviet Union appeared about at the prewar level, on the basis of available information. Compared with the prewar period, a substantial acreage increase for breadgrains, with some shift from coarse grains seems indicated. Yields appeared a little below average.

Wheat production in Asia is estimated at 1610 million bushels, an increase of about 5 percent over both the 1950 and the pre-war production. The increase is attributed to larger acreage and more favorable yields in most important producing countries. The acreage increase was especially marked in Turkey where the record outturn reported was the result of near-record yields on the largest acreage recorded. Rye production in Turkey was also at a record level. The crop of 24 million bushels contrasts with the pre-war average of 14 million. This is the only country of importance in rye production in Asia.

In Africa, wheat production was estimated at 158 million bushels, compared with 166 million in 1950 and the prewar average of 143 million. Reductions from last year's above-average harvests in Algeria and Tunisia more than offset increases for Egypt and French Morocco.

Wheat production in South America is estimated at 165 million bushels, 125 million bushels less than the 1950 crop and 41 percent below the prewar average of 281 million. The reduction is due to the very small outturn in Argentina, where drought reduced the harvest to the lowest point since 1916-17. With the carry-over comparatively small there, the total supply for the current year will be less than normal domestic use. Rye production for the continent is estimated at 9 million bushels, compared with 26 million a year earlier. Argentina produces about 90 percent of the continental total.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1949-51 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1935-39	1940-44	1951 4/	1935-39	1940-44	1951 4/	1935-39	1940-44	1951 4/
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>									
Canada.....	25,595	22,466	27,021	12.2	18.8	17.1	312,399	422,559	371,406
Mexico.....	1,244	1,394	1,485	11.5	11.2	10.7	14,284	15,624	18,490
United States.....	57,223	54,017	61,610	13.2	17.1	16.5	738,629	925,984	1,019,389
Estimated total 5/.....	84,170	77,930	88,470	-	-	-	1,086,000	1,365,000	1,502,000
<b>EUROPE</b>									
Albania.....	99	123	-	15.2	11.2	-	1,507	1,381	-
Austria.....	630	545	555	25.3	21.7	25.6	15,942	11,800	15,000
Belgium.....	394	492	420	40.3	36.2	46.9	15,887	17,820	21,900
Bulgaria.....	3,362	3,330	-	20.5	16.1	-	69,080	53,500	-
Czechoslovakia.....	2,158	2,175	2,075	26.6	23.0	-	57,322	50,000	57,000
Denmark.....	319	151	206	45.4	41.5	52.4	14,470	6,264	11,023
Finland.....	230	322	510	26.5	19.0	23.3	6,100	6,134	11,900
France.....	12,560	11,300	11,120	22.8	21.2	25.4	286,505	240,000	297,000
Germany:									
Western Germany.....	2,785	-	2,280	33.2	-	38.4	92,400	-	90,800
Other Germany.....	1,495	-	-	39.1	-	-	58,400	-	-
Greece.....	2,172	2,250	2,142	14.0	9.6	14.5	30,425	21,500	28,094
Hungary.....	4,091	4,080	-	22.3	19.5	-	91,210	79,762	-
Ireland.....	225	499	380	34.2	33.5	32.6	7,689	16,735	14,560
Italy.....	12,577	12,464	12,100	22.1	19.7	22.7	278,366	245,812	275,000
Luxembourg.....	47	41	40	25.9	22.0	27.3	1,215	904	1,200
Netherlands.....	333	352	256	45.7	35.9	50.8	15,217	12,639	15,627
Norway.....	80	108	76	22.9	26.2	32.2	2,391	2,832	2,510
Poland.....	2,260	-	-	22.7	-	-	74,000	-	-
Portugal.....	1,720	-	1,717	16.2	14.3	11.5	18,400	80,000	14,880
Romania.....	6,900	5,600	-	10.7	-	-	112,000	-	-
Spain.....	11,223	9,300	9,900	10,380 7/	14.0	12.4	157,986	103,000	110,000
Sweden.....	760	700	838	34.6	24.0	32.5	26,300	16,894	27,740
Switzerland.....	183	225	206	33.1	35.2	38.7	6,050	7,929	9,320
United Kingdom.....	1,843	2,655	1,963	33.8	36.0	39.2	62,361	95,656	82,450
Yugoslavia.....	5,400	4,900	-	18.1	15.7	-	97,700	77,000	-
Estimated total 5/.....	74,890	70,020	69,100	-	-	-	1,599,000	1,350,000	1,500,000
<b>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....</b>	104,000	-	103,000	11.9	10.7	10.4	1,240,000	-	1,100,000

<b>ASIA</b>														
Iran.....	4,191	3,283	-	1,236	-	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	52,880	58,790	74,000
Iraq.....	1,724	1,737	-	176	-	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	14,697	18,370	20,000
Lebanon.....	8/	166	-	176	-	8/	-	-	-	-	-	1,572	1,990	2,020
Syria.....	1,363	1,216	2,100	2,100	2,100	14.3	9.5	11.3	11.7	10.2	8/	16,357	20,000	21,650
Turkey.....	8,973	10,214	9,150	10,500	12,000	15.1	13.3	10.4	14.3	16.7	135,690	135,747	95,000	150,000
China.....	49,000	47,400	52,717	53,200	-	15.3	16.5	14.4	14.6	-	6/750,000	782,000	760,000	200,000
Manchuria.....	2,896	1,955	-	2,400	-	12.4	11.7	-	10.6	-	36,035	22,923	-	775,000
Indian Union 9/.....	25,460	24,227	21,883	24,100	24,000	10.3	10.5	9.3	9.8	10.3	6/262,100	253,600	204,288	235,500
Pakistan 2/.....	10,028	10,833	10,715	10,830	10,830	12.6	13.1	14.2	13.8	13.6	6/117,000	131,369	153,290	147,600
Japan.....	1,735	2,044	1,866	1,882	1,882	28.8	25.6	25.6	26.1	30.2	49,954	52,228	47,840	54,750
Korea.....	832	801	-	-	-	12.3	12.7	-	-	-	10,240	10,203	-	-
Estimated total 5/.....	108,190	105,830	109,440	113,300	114,610	-	-	-	-	-	1,498,000	1,500,000	1,410,000	1,535,000
<b>AFRICA</b>														
Algeria.....	4,185	3,965	3,700	3,820	3,960	8.4	7.4	10.5	10.6	8.3	35,201	29,442	39,000	40,500
Egypt.....	1,464	1,693	1,471	1,424	1,524	31.3	26.0	30.6	28.8	29.0	45,849	43,973	45,000	45,000
French Morocco.....	3,254	3,555	2,700	3,150	3,025	7.1	7.2	9.1	9.2	9.9	23,128	25,447	24,500	30,000
Tunisia.....	1,950	1,747	2,095	1,720	1,500	7.7	6.0	9.6	9.9	8.1	14,962	10,509	20,100	17,000
Union of South Africa 10/.....	1,926	2,514	2,804	3,660	3,400	8.3	6.2	5.3	7.1	7.2	16,025	15,597	15,000	26,050
Estimated total 5/.....	13,850	14,710	14,740	15,450	15,400	-	-	-	-	-	123,000	134,000	158,000	158,000
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>														
Argentina.....	15,834	13,776	11,200	13,680	7,500	14.0	17.0	16.9	15.6	11.3	221,769	234,585	189,000	213,000
Brazil.....	414	677	-	-	-	12.0	10.2	-	-	-	4,978	6,935	12,500	15,500
Chile.....	1,963	1,908	2,059	2,034	1,968	16.1	16.7	14.8	17.7	17.8	31,562	31,873	30,530	36,000
Peru.....	285	287	350	-	-	11.5	12.2	12.9	-	-	3,274	3,504	4,500	-
Uruguay.....	1,210	945	1,237	1,225	1,300	11.0	10.8	13.4	13.0	12.4	13,256	10,161	16,610	15,970
Estimated total 5/.....	20,490	18,250	16,670	19,070	13,150	-	-	-	-	-	281,000	293,000	260,000	300,000
<b>OCEANIA</b>														
Australia.....	13,128	10,053	12,240	11,663	10,434	12.9	11.3	17.8	15.8	15.9	169,744	113,455	218,220	184,240
New Zealand.....	221	241	128	140	100	32.3	34.0	38.3	44.6	40.0	7,129	8,199	4,900	6,250
Total.....	13,349	10,294	12,368	11,803	10,534	-	-	-	-	-	176,873	121,654	223,120	190,490
Estimated world total 5/.....	418,940	387,830	430,840	427,660	428,470	-	-	-	-	-	6,024,000	5,740,000	6,185,000	6,320,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1951 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1951 and ended early in 1952. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Average of less than 5 years. 7/ Figure for 1935 only. 8/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 9/ Figures for the period shown are not strictly comparable since figures for 1950 and 1951 include allowances for non-reporting areas, which were not included with earlier figures shown, but were included in estimated total for Asia. 10/ Production on European holdings only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1949-1951 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Average			Production		
	1935-39			1949			1935-39			1949		
	1935-39	1940-44	Average	1935-39	1940-44	Average	1935-39	1940-44	Average	1935-39	1940-44	Average
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>												
Canada.....	816	911	1,182	1,168	1,127	11.3	14.5	8.5	11.4	16.0	13,222	10,011
United States.....	3,699	3,071	1,560	1,730	1,718	12.1	12.2	12.0	12.3	12.5	37,547	18,739
Total.....	4,515	3,982	2,742	2,898	2,845	-	-	-	-	-	54,108	28,750
<b>EUROPE</b>												
Austria.....	881	672	675	652	645	23.4	19.9	23.7	26.4	28.1	13,400	16,000
Belgium.....	401	361	235	220	202	37.4	36.5	43.2	42.9	39.4	13,160	10,150
Bulgaria.....	635	453	-	-	-	17.6	11.9	-	-	-	5,372	-
Czechoslovakia.....	2,374	2,140	1,790	-	-	26.1	23.8	28.5	-	-	62,078	51,000
Denmark.....	354	467	481	380	293	28.2	32.2	38.4	34.2	36.1	9,973	15,032
Finland.....	500	426	370	375	375	24.6	18.7	23.2	24.6	24.3	12,300	7,946
France.....	1,613	1,145	1,290	1,245	1,170	18.6	16.3	19.8	19.3	17.5	29,993	18,700
Germany:												
Western Germany.....	4,080	-	3,495	3,370	3,190	29.2	-	37.2	35.3	37.5	5/119,000	-
Other Germany.....	2,960	-	-	-	-	28.4	-	-	-	-	84,000	-
Greece.....	163	140	108	135	159	13.8	11.4	15.1	14.0	11.9	2,244	1,590
Hungary.....	1,585	1,522	-	-	-	18.5	18.3	-	-	-	29,354	27,912
Italy.....	251	251	260	250	245	21.8	21.1	21.2	22.8	22.0	5,580	5,306
Luxembourg.....	18	19	17	17	15	25.7	24.6	36.8	32.4	30.0	462	468
Netherlands.....	560	675	468	445	410	36.4	29.7	45.1	32.4	42.7	20,394	20,031
Norway.....	13	9	2	3	2	31.2	28.4	41.5	31.3	25.0	405	256
Poland.....	13,425	-	-	-	-	21.2	-	-	-	-	284,000	-
Portugal.....	620	-	666	658	659	8.9	8.8	8.8	10.3	13.3	5,500	5,860
Rumania.....	640	530	-	-	-	15.6	13.4	-	-	-	10,000	-
Spain.....	1,415	1,550	1,550	1,600	1,620	13.6	11.0	12.9	12.5	14.0	19,205	17,000
Sweden.....	470	518	334	313	242	31.6	26.7	34.3	30.7	28.9	14,840	13,816
Switzerland.....	38	34	29	40	39	33.2	35.0	40.0	37.5	37.4	1,260	1,190
United Kingdom.....	16	73	64	71	54	24.9	29.0	33.8	32.1	31.9	398	2,120
Yugoslavia.....	633	595	-	-	-	13.4	12.9	-	-	-	8,500	7,675
Estimated total 7/.....	33,660	31,020	29,740	29,470	29,150	-	-	-	-	-	766,000	660,000
<b>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)....</b>	60,800	-	75,500	74,000	-	14.6	-	12.6	12.3	-	885,000	-
<b>ASIA</b>												
Turkey.....	939	1,090	1,045	1,205	1,280	15.2	13.9	10.3	14.5	18.8	14,301	15,117
<b>AFRICA</b>												
Union of South Africa.....	117	140	-	-	-	6.8	5.9	-	-	-	794	830
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>												
Argentina.....	1,078	938	1,150	2,300	1,100	9.1	10.7	9.5	10.8	7.3	9,771	10,061
Estimated world total 7/.....	101,260	94,380	110,590	110,290	104,790	-	-	-	-	-	1,732,000	1,500,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1951 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which began late in 1951 and ended early in 1952. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Average of less than 5 years. 6/ Figure for 1935 only. 7/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

The latest estimate for Australia places wheat at 165 million bushels. Though less than the large crops of the past 2 years, the current production is only slightly below the 1935-39 average. Acreage was only 80 percent of that average but yields were considerably larger. Rye is of no significance in this area.

---

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

#### DECREASED WOOL MOVEMENT FROM SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 1/

One-fifth less wool moved from the 5 principal Southern Hemisphere countries in the 1951-52 2/ season through December than for the same period in the 1950-51 season. The reduction in exports amounted to 154 million pounds, in spite of heavier movement from New Zealand as a result of special sales in August, reflecting slower sales of the current clip in all markets particularly in Argentina and Uruguay.

Of the total wool exports from the 5 principal countries for the 1951-52 season through December, 115 million pounds, actual weight, were destined for the United States according to preliminary data available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This is a decrease of about 28 percent from the movement to this country for the same period last year and is the third year to show a decrease. Exports this season have been about 13 million pounds above the July-December 1948 exports when the wool textile industry in this country underwent a slight recession but are well below the level of the immediate postwar years.

Total exports from the 5 countries amounted to 603 million pounds compared to 757 million pounds for the comparable months of the previous season. The United States took about 19 percent of the total in 1951-52 and about 21 percent in the two previous seasons. In comparison exports to the United States amounted to about 23 percent of the appreciably larger exports for the 3 seasons starting with 1946.

Exports from Australia for the period were down about 22 percent reflecting slower sales and reduced world consumption of about the same magnitude. The special sales beginning on August 15 in New Zealand for the purpose of disposing of 1950-51 clip not sold due to the dock workers strike caused exports for the period to increase approximately 100 percent for the period, however the current clip is selling at about the same rate as in Australia. Sales and exports from the Union of South Africa are progressing fairly well. Although 14 percent below the record movement of last year exports are equal to these of the 1949-50 season through December.

---

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as Foreign Agricultural Circular, available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

2/ Season begins July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay.

WOOL: Exports from Southern Hemisphere countries, 1951-52 season through December 1/  
with comparison  
(actual weight)

Principal countries of destination	Australia		New Zealand 2/		Union of South Africa		Argentina		Uruguay	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.
United States	49.9	70.4	15.9	22.5	14.0	13.7	28.7	4.5	50.0	3.6
United Kingdom	163.4	83.4	28.4	55.0	30.2	19.6	1.9	0	0.6	0.1
Canada	4.2	1.9	2.4	2.9	0.5	0.2	0	0	3/	3/
Continental										
Europe										
France	74.3	66.4	4.3	14.1	17.8	16.5	3.3	0.3	1.8	0.2
Belgium	60.0	28.4	1.5	5.8	12.4	8.2	1.2	0.2	5.4	0.9
Germany	25.7	11.1	2.0	8.9	13.5	10.8	1.7	0.1	0.6	0.8
Italy	30.0	30.2	1.6	3.9	11.0	11.1	1.6	0	0.8	0.4
Others	27.8	24.3	2.3	10.9	3.8	2.6	7.1	1.0	3.7	1.2
Total	217.8	160.4	11.7	43.6	58.5	49.2	14.9	1.6	12.3	3.5
Others	39.2	51.5	4.6	6.2	2.3	7.9	3.9	0.9	1.7	0.5
Total	474.5	367.6	63.0	130.2	105.5	90.6	49.4	7.0	64.6	7.7
Percent of change: from 1950-51										
		-22.5		+100.6		-14.1		-85.8		-88.1

1/ Season begins July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Union of South Africa and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. 2/ July-November. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations

Compiled from official sources and reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers

The big decrease in movement thus far in the season has occurred in Argentina and Uruguay where only small amounts of old clip wool has been exported. Exports from both these countries are down over 85 percent from last year reflecting the stagnation in those wool markets as a result of depressed conditions in the world wool markets and the tendency of growers to withhold for higher prices.

Exports for the season from the Southern Hemisphere were down about 30 percent to the United Kingdom and Canada, 27 percent to Germany, and 46 percent to Belgium. Exports were down only 4 percent to France and increased slightly to Italy while movement to Japan was up about 50 percent.

Practically the entire 1951-52 clip of Uruguay and Argentina and about one-third of the 3 Southern Dominican clips remained on hand at the end of February. Supplies are apparently adequate to meet export demand for rest of the season however a pinch may occur in fine wools later on in the season. South Africa's fine wool is moving out normally, Australia's fine wool on hand is less than at this time last year. Argentina will consume domestically most of its fine wools and a shift in production to coarser grades in Uruguay makes less fine wool available there than in former years. By Eugene T. Ransom. Based in part on U. S. Foreign Service Reports.

---

## COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

---

### GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

#### RICE PRICES ADVANCE SHARPLY IN CEYLON <sup>1/</sup>

Rice prices in Ceylon have increased in recent months as the result of price rises in the countries from which rice is imported, according to a report from W. M. Kahmann, American Embassy, Colombo. As of February 9, 1952, off-ration, first-quality imported rice is selling retail at 12 cents a pound, while second-quality, the volume having the largest sales, is selling at 9 cents a pound. This is a further increase from the price of 7 cents a pound that prevailed during the third quarter of 1951. An earlier price rise from that level to 8 cents a pound on November 11, 1951, was due to a Government announcement that an increase in the prices for imported rice from Pakistan and Burma would be passed on to the consumer.

During the fourth quarter of 1951, the retail price of domestically produced rice varied from 7 to 10 cents a pound, depending upon quality, and was affected only slightly by news of higher prices for imported rice. At present, domestic rice prices have risen so that first-quality domestic rice sells for 11 cents a pound (as of February 9, 1952).

---

<sup>1/</sup> A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Although the price of domestic rice has advanced in sympathy with the announced increases in the price of imported, non-rationed rice, the advance has been slightly smaller. This is due largely to the preference of the Ceylonese for imported rice, and to a willingness to pay a higher premium proportionately for it than for domestic rice.

The daily per capita consumption of rice, excluding farmers and their families, is as follows: rationed, imported, subsidized, 5.7 ounces; unrationed, imported, unsubsidized, 1.0 to 1.25 ounces; and domestically produced, 1.0 to 0.75 ounces, giving a total of 7.7 ounces. Ceylon is required to import approximately 60 percent of the rice necessary to maintain this daily consumption.

**PHILIPPINE RICE CROP DOWN:  
IMPORTS EXPECTED 1/**

The 1951-52 rice crop of the Philippine Republic was reduced below early-season expectations by dry weather and infestation of the rice stem borer, according to a report from the American Embassy, Manila. Production is now estimated at 5,600 million pounds of rough rice, a decline of more than 100 million pounds from a year earlier. Planned heavy imports of rice are expected to more than offset production declines.

Philippines: Milled rice imports by country of origin,  
average 1935-39, annual 1947-51

Country	: Average: : 1935-39:	: 1947	: 1948	: 1949	: 1950	: 1951 1/
	: <u>Million</u> : <u>pounds</u>	: <u>Million</u> : <u>pounds</u>	: <u>Million</u> : <u>pounds</u>	: <u>Million</u> : <u>pounds</u>	: <u>Million</u> : <u>pounds</u>	: <u>Million</u> : <u>pounds</u>
United States	: 2/	: 217	: 0	: 126	: 0	: 0
Burma	: 0	: 0	: 9	: 43	: 0	: 0
Ecuador	: 0	: 20	: 51	: 41	: 0	: 0
Egypt	: 0	: 0	: 16	: 24	: 0	: 0
Indochina	: 76	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
Mexico	: 0	: 0	: 22	: 0	: 0	: 0
Thailand	: 36	: 39	: 145	: 87	: 11	: 241
Other countries	: 5	: 0	: 22	: 0	: 0	: 0
Total	: 117	: 3/ 276	: 265	: 321	: 11	: 241

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ Including reexports of 128 million pounds.

Bureau of the Census and Statistics and PRISCO.

1/ A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

All imports have been from Thailand since world allocations ended in December 1949 under the International Emergency Food Committee. The customary source for rice imports has been (1935-39) from within the Indochina-Thailand area, but since Indochina's rice availabilities are now reduced, apparently Thailand is considered the primary source of supply.

Rice imports during 1951 totaled 241 million pounds. Early in the year plans had called for a total importation of around 220 million pounds during the year. Because of the several factors of a continuing advance in rice prices, a reduction in crop prospects, and reports of a proposed increase in Thailand's export prices in 1952, the National Rice and Corn Corporation (NARIC) was prompted to import more than was originally contemplated.

The NARIC has notified the Philippine Import Control Commission that it plans to import some 110 million pounds of milled rice during the first half of 1952. It is believed therefore that imports during the year will approximate the 240 million pounds of last year. Rice is an uncontrolled item in the nation's import trade and rates top priority in the allocation of dollar exchange. Accordingly, NARIC is not expected to encounter any difficulty in the importation of rice, particularly in view of the unsatisfactory outturn of the current crop and the declared policy of the Government of keeping rice prices at equitable levels. The Republic, however, is expected to pay more for its rice on account of an increase in the price of rice to be imported from Thailand, which now ranges from \$6.35 to \$7.26 per 100 pounds, depending on quality, an increase of about 5 percent from 1951.

Philippines: Milled rice, monthly opening prices of Macan, second class, at Manila, per 100 pounds, 1940, and 1947-51

Month	1940	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
January.....	2.29	15.19	9.42	10.53	8.00	9.52
February.....	2.29	13.57	10.12	10.63	7.80	8.20
March.....	2.28	12.05	9.42	11.04	7.72	8.48
April.....	2.30	11.44	12.35	11.04	7.59	10.23
May.....	2.30	11.24	10.93	11.04	7.39	10.23
June.....	2.28	11.44	11.74	11.24	7.80	10.83
July.....	2.33	12.35	12.66	10.43	7.90	11.24
August.....	2.33	12.25	13.18	11.44	8.00	11.44
September.....	2.34	10.93	Unquoted	11.24	8.81	11.44
October.....	2.34	9.31	"	10.23	9.42	11.44
November.....	2.32	8.10	"	10.23	9.82	9.94
December.....	2.28	9.11	"	9.42	9.82	9.82
Average.....	2.31	11.41	11.23	10.70	8.33	10.23

Bureau of Commerce.

Philippine rice prices were at unusually high levels in 1951. Except for December, opening monthly prices were consistently higher than during the preceding year. The production of a poor crop in 1951-52 has resulted in the continuance of relatively high prices following the harvest.--By L. Thelma Willahan, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

(Continued on page 232)

#### COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

##### REVIEW OF THE EGYPTIAN COTTON MARKET IN RECENT MONTHS

The Egyptian cotton futures market in recent months has undergone a series of changing regulations. On November 29, 1951, minimum prices were placed on January-through-April 1952 futures transactions, replacing the previous regulation which permitted a daily price decrease equivalent to 2 percent of the preceding day's closing price. The 2-percent rule was continued on December futures since the date of tender was close at hand.

The minimum prices were lifted on January 8, 1952, and a daily 3-percent fluctuation was permitted above or below the previous day's closing price. In addition, a new regulation at this time required each seller to submit a quality certificate issued by the Spot Market Committee with each quantity of cotton to be tendered. On January 16 the closing price of the preceding day was established as the minimum price for each day's trading until further notice. Prices on the futures market held fairly steady near the minimum levels for the remainder of January although unofficial quotations fell below these floor prices.

On February 18 the new Egyptian Government, after considerable discussion with members of the trade, announced a new policy for cotton. Minimum prices were once more abolished and fluctuations were limited to 3 percent daily in either direction. Futures trading for February, March, and April was temporarily restricted to actual hedging operations. Four new options were opened including May and July for extra-long staple cotton and June and August for the long staples. Delivery dates on February contracts were delayed to March 17, 18, and 19, with the buyers assuming any additional expenses incident to this delay.

When prices fell the full 3 percent on February 18, the first day of operations under the new policy, the Committee of the Exchange felt it necessary to use its discretionary powers on February 19 to limit the daily fluctuation to 1 percent instead of 3 percent. Using these same powers, the Exchange Committee retained the February 19 minimum prices on the following 2 days. However, since the Committee's powers cannot be used for more than 3 consecutive market sessions, the 3-percent fluctuation was restored on February 22.

Prices again fell the full amount, with the result that the Committee fixed the February 22 minimum prices to be effective on February 25 through 27. No agreement had been reached by this time on settlement of the March option, so the market was closed February 28 through March 3. The market reopened on the 4th with a 1-percent limi-

tation on fluctuations. At that time it was decided to arrange an extraordinary settlement with payment on March 6 and no further reduction in the minimum price until that date. On the settlement date, 4 members of the exchange were unable to meet their obligations and required assistance from a brokers' fund available for such cases. The trade is said to be currently awaiting some decision by the Government which will help to clear the present situation.

#### COTTON CONSUMPTION DECLINING IN FRANCE

Consumption of cotton in France in December 1951 amounted to 108,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), 20 percent below the peak of 135,000 bales consumed in October 1951, according to Frederick R. Mangold, American Embassy, Paris. In the 5 months, August through December 1951, consumption totaled 549,000 bales, considerably above the 494,000 bales consumed in the corresponding period of 1950. Since the beginning of 1952, many mills are reported to be working only 20 to 30 hours a week instead of a normal 40 hours or more. Although more recent statistics on consumption are not available, it is expected that January and February consumption will decline below the December level.

The primary factor responsible for this decline is the slow demand for cotton textiles resulting from the current high prices for the finished goods. In addition, imported foreign cotton textiles have been in strong competition with domestic cotton goods on the local French market. On February 4, 1952, a Government order required that a license be obtained for the import of all but a small number of commodities. On February 20 the list of exceptions was abolished, so that since that date all imports have required a permit. This action was taken largely to improve the French balance-of-payments. Indirectly, however, it will limit imports from Organization for European Economic Cooperation countries.

Imports of raw cotton during the first 5 months of the 1951-52 season totaled 510,000 bales, compared with 357,000 bales in the same period of 1950-51 and total imports in 1950-51 of 1,023,000 bales. During the current season cotton imported from the United States has amounted to 159,000 bales, 12 percent below the 181,000 bales originating in this country during the first 5 months of 1950-51. Imports from Mexico have increased from a total of about 30,000 bales during the 1950-51 season to 109,000 bales thus far in the current season.

With consumption continuing above imports, stocks of cotton in France declined steadily throughout 1950-51, reaching 313,000 bales on August 1, 1951. From the same cause stocks declined still further to 213,000 bales at the end of October. In the following 2 months, however, imports exceeded consumption and by December 31, 1951, stocks had climbed to 265,000 bales, about a 2-1/2 months' supply at the current level of consumption.

# COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U. S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1952	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equiv. US¢ a lb. Spot quo- tation	Export & inter- mediate taxes
<u>Alexandria</u>		Kantar				
Ashmouni, FG.....	3-13	99.05 lbs.	Tallari			
Ashmouni, Good.....	"	"	"			
Ashmouni, FGF.....	"	"	"	Market	closed	
Karnak, FG.....	"	"	"			
Karnak, Good.....	"	"	"			
Karnak, FGF.....	"	"	"			
<u>Bombay</u>		Candy				
Jarila, Fine.....	3-13	784 lbs.	Rupee			
Broach Vijay, Fine..	"	"	"	Market	closed	
<u>Karachi</u>		Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine:	3-12	82.28 lbs.	"	94.00	34.46	13.85
289F Sind, SG, Fine:	"	"	"	93.00	34.10	13.85
289F Punjab, SG, Fine:	"	"	"	99.00	36.30	13.85
<u>Buenos Aires</u>		Metric ton				
Type B.....	3-13	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	8000.00	72.58	6.77
<u>Lima</u>		Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2:	3-13	101.4 lbs.	Sol	1/ 501.00	32.29	10.07
Tanguis, Type 5.....	"	"	"	(not:quoted)		
Pima, Type 1.....	"	"	"	1/ 640.00	41.25	10.74
<u>Recife</u>		Arroba				
Mata, Type 4.....	3-13	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	2/ 240.00	39.49	2.4% ad
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	"	"	(not:quoted)		valorem
Sertao, Type 4.....	"	"	"	2/ 400.00	65.81	" "
<u>Sao Paulo</u>						
Sao Paulo, Type 5...	3-13	"	"	290.00	47.72	3.0% ad
<u>Torreón</u>		Sp. quintal				valorem
Middling, 15/16"...		101.4 lbs.	Peso			
<u>Houston-Galveston-</u>						
<u>New Orleans av.Mid.</u>						
15/16".....	3-13	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	39.88	-----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ For delivery out of the next crop.

2/ Nominal.

TOBACCONYASALAND FLUE-CURED TOBACCO  
PRODUCTION STEADY

Nyasaland's 1951-52 flue-cured leaf harvest is unofficially estimated at about the same level as 1950-51 according to American Embassy, Salisbury.

The country's 1951-52 flue-cured crop is unofficially placed at 4 million pounds or about the same as last season's harvest but much higher than the 1949-50 production of 2.6 million pounds.

CHINA'S FLUE-CURED TOBACCO  
OUTPUT RISES

China's 1951 flue-cured tobacco production is unofficially estimated at more than treble the 1950 output, according to the American Consulate, Hong Kong.

The country's 1951 flue-cured leaf production is placed at 260 million pounds from about 297 thousand acres. This corresponds to the 1950 flue-cured harvest of 80 million pounds from 81 thousand acres. Yield per acre during 1951 was only 877 pounds as compared with 987 pounds per acre in 1950.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S FLUE-CURED  
TOBACCO PRODUCTION HIGHER

Southern Rhodesia's 1951-52 flue-cured tobacco harvest is unofficially estimated at 26 percent above 1950-51 according to the American Embassy, Salisbury.

The country's 1951-52 flue-cured harvest is unofficially estimated at 110 million pounds from 192,000 acres. This corresponds to 87.5 million pounds from 172,000 acres.

Even though Southern Rhodesia's flue-cured harvest is expected to be larger than last year it is reported that the quality of this season's leaf will be poorer due to unfavorable weather conditions during the growing season.

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S FLUE-CURED TOBACCO  
HARVEST SHOWS INCREASE

Northern Rhodesia's 1951-52 flue-cured harvest is unofficially estimated at 38 percent above the 1950-51 output and twice as large as the 1949-50 according to the American Embassy, Salisbury.

The country's 1951-52 flue-cured leaf harvest is unofficially estimated at 14.0 million pounds. This compares with the 1950-51 harvest of 10.1 million pounds and the 1949-50 harvest of 7.0 million pounds.

FATS AND OILS**U.S. EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED AND  
COTTONSEED OIL DECREASE SHARPLY**

United States exports in 1951 of cottonseed and cottonseed oil decreased sharply to considerably less than one-half the unusually large volume shipped in 1950. In terms of oil, the 1951 sales amounted to approximately 32,670 tons (31,564 as oil and 7,153 as seed) in contrast to 73,460 tons (71,787 as oil and 10,814 as seed) the previous year. Curtailed exports were the result of the decrease in U. S. production of almost 2.5 million tons of seed in 1950 compared with 1949.

Over 65 percent of the total seed and oil was sent to other North American countries, with Canada the principal market and Mexico ranking second in importance for the oil and Mexico the largest purchaser of seed. Sizable quantities of oil also were sold to the Republic of the Philippines and to Colombia.

UNITED STATES: Cottonseed exports, 1951 with comparisons 1/  
(Short tons)

Country of destination	1948	1949	1950 2/	1951 2/
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>				
Canada.....	-	90	10	31
Dominican Republic.....	-	3	364	379
Mexico.....	4,732	7,038	5,718	6,170
Nicaragua.....	36	150	148	8
Other.....	44	4	56	157
Total.....	4,812	7,285	6,296	6,745
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b> .....	15	-	15	3/ 339
<b>EUROPE</b>				
Greece.....	211	5	121	-
Italy.....	3	17	15	17
Other.....	-	3	105	-
Total.....	214	25	241	17
<b>ASIA</b>				
China.....	-	-	1,986	-
Japan.....	-	-	1,933	-
Lebanon.....	-	92	6	-
Syria.....	26	97	337	-
Other.....	2	1	-	51
Total.....	28	190	4,262	51
<b>AFRICA</b> .....	7	8	-	1
Grand total.....	5,076	7,508	10,814	7,153

1/ Not separately classified from 1923 through 1941. 2/ Preliminary.

3/ All to Venezuela.

Compiled from official sources.

## UNITED STATES: Cottonseed oil exports, 1951 with comparisons 1/

(Short tons)

Country of destination	Average : 1935-39 :	1948	1949	1950 2/	1951 2/
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>					
Canada.....	719:	1,232:	34,689:	38,480:	11,451
Central America.....	40:	30:	116:	177:	52
Cuba.....	363:	1,306:	1,128:	720:	593
Mexico.....	225:	1:	42:	17:	7,046
Panama, Republic of.....	237:	49:	58:	26:	31
Canal Zone.....	191:	115:	660:	463:	420
West Indies.....	51:	230:	384:	252:	719
Total.....	1,826:	2,963:	37,077:	40,135:	20,312
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>					
Colombia.....	17:	131:	1,293:	2,641:	2,774
Ecuador.....	2:	23:	156:	199:	108
French Guiana.....	-	-	149:	-	-
Peru.....	2:	6:	-	346:	35
Venezuela.....	34:	77:	369:	1,193:	1,284
Other.....	5:	9:	-	-	16
Total.....	60:	246:	1,967:	4,379:	4,217
<b>EUROPE</b>					
Austria.....	3/	796:	3,511:	1:	-
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	44:	238:	426:	2:	-
Denmark.....	-	3,914:	2:	6:	-
Finland.....	2:	4/	-	-	-
France.....	4/	5,983:	8:	1:	1
Western Germany.....	3/ 4/	-	3,255:	14,166:	-
Greece.....	-	-	1,260:	-	-
Iceland.....	6:	1:	-	-	12
Ireland.....	-	4/	9:	695:	866
Italy.....	-	-	4,296:	-	-
Netherlands.....	39:	-	1,191:	474:	599
Norway.....	11:	-	-	-	-
Poland and Danzig.....	-	235:	-	-	-
Sweden.....	155:	-	-	-	-
Switzerland.....	111:	636:	13:	27:	112
Trieste.....	-	170:	-	-	-
United Kingdom.....	20:	-	4,419:	-	-
Total.....	388:	11,973:	18,390:	15,372:	1,590
<b>ASIA</b>					
Japan.....	403:	688:	1,460:	8,065:	1,162
Philippines, Republic of.....	627:	1,385:	1,348:	3,724:	4,042
Other.....	37:	32:	221:	52:	168
Total.....	1,067:	2,105:	3,029:	11,841:	5,372
<b>AFRICA</b>	3:	1:	3:	4/	1
<b>OCEANIA</b>	3:	2:	12:	60:	72
Grand total.....	3,347:	17,290:	60,478:	71,787:	31,564

1/ Crude and refined oil in terms of crude. 2/ Preliminary.

3/ Austria included with Germany. 4/ Less than .5 ton.

Compiled from official sources.

# U.S. FISH OIL EXPORTS DECREASE IN 1951

Exports of fish oils from the United States in 1951 amounted to 24,920 short tons, representing a decrease of about 34 percent from the record volume exported in 1950. Prewar exports (1935-39) averaged only 1,234 tons. Europe again took the bulk of the 1951 exports, accounting for almost 90 percent of the total. Most of the remaining quantity went to Canada and the Philippines.

The tonnage exported to the Netherlands in 1951 was less than one-third as great as in 1950 when more than half of the total quantity exported went to that country. Shipments to Western Germany were somewhat heavier than in the 2 preceding years, while exports to Norway, a new postwar recipient, and a major producer of fish oils, approximately offset decreased takings by Switzerland.

## UNITED STATES: Fish oil exports, 1951 with comparisons (Short tons)

Country of destination	Average 1935-39	1948	1949	1950	1951
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>					
British West Indies.....	12	102	54	-	113
Canada.....	458	5,471	4,161	1,696	1,734
Cuba.....	155	75	88	181	71
Mexico.....	45	8	30	128	63
Other.....	59	23	9	8	5
Total.....	729	5,679	4,342	2,013	1,986
<b>SOUTH AMERICA.....</b>	96	6	8	60	110
<b>EUROPE:</b>					
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	8	-	2,100	20	282
France.....	19	-	57	47	1,162
Western Germany.....	126	-	5,646	5,645	6,050
Italy.....	15	21	20	7	14
Netherlands.....	15	-	5,354	20,705	6,024
Norway.....	10	-	-	-	4,514
Switzerland.....	15	-	110	8,891	4,027
United Kingdom.....	77	-	2	-	-
Other.....	15	1	-	34	-
Total.....	300	22	13,289	35,349	22,073
<b>ASIA:</b>					
Korea.....	-	-	1,323	-	-
Philippines, Republic of.....	66	150	308	540	744
Other.....	24	1	38	25	7
Total.....	90	151	1,669	565	751
<b>AFRICA.....</b>	2	-	-	-	-
<b>OCEANIA.....</b>	17	20	-	-	-
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>5,878</b>	<b>19,308</b>	<b>37,987</b>	<b>24,920</b>

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official sources.

U.S. PEANUT AND PEANUT OIL  
EXPORTS INCREASE IN 1951

United States exports of peanuts and peanut oil in 1951 amounted to approximately 149,320 short tons in terms of unshelled nuts. This is an increase of over one-third from the 1950 volume but 60 percent less than the record high tonnage exported in 1949. Total shipments in 1951 represented 15 percent of 1950 production whereas the all-time high of 1949 represented one-third of the record production of 1948.

UNITED STATES: Peanut exports, 1951 with comparisons

(Short tons)

Country of destination	Unshelled			Shelled		
	1949	1950 1/	1951 1/	1949	1950 1/	1951 1/
North America						
British West Indies.	118:	36 :	69 :	27 :	17 :	15
Canada.....	3,854:	320 :	1,395 :	10,546 :	588 :	538
Cuba.....	- :	38 :	37 :	129 :	8 :	118
Netherlands Antilles:	68:	74 :	81 :	57 :	37 :	36
Panama, Republic of.:	10:	2/ :	- :	34 :	31 :	32
Panama Canal Zone....:	1:	1 :	- :	42 :	20 :	22
Other.....	3:	7 :	1 :	16 :	10 :	18
Total.....	4,054:	476 :	1,583 :	10,851 :	711 :	779
South America.....	20:	14 :	1 :	128 :	105 :	81
Europe						
Austria.....	- :	- :	- :	8,780 :	19,701 :	-
Belgium-Luxembourg..:	12:	- :	3 :	19 :	17 :	15
Denmark.....	- :	- :	- :	1,216 :	1 :	1
France.....	- :	- :	- :	32,859 :	- :	1
Western Germany.....:	- :	- :	- :	65,972 :	2/ :	1,112
Italy.....	- :	- :	- :	31,029 :	- :	6,754
Netherlands.....	- :	- :	- :	1,268 :	- :	2/
Norway.....	- :	- :	- :	2,453 :	- :	2,237
Switzerland.....	153:	- :	- :	8 :	5,576 :	7,072
United Kingdom.....:	5:	- :	- :	- :	- :	25
Other.....	27:	- :	- :	368 :	- :	3
Total.....	197:	- :	3 :	143,972 :	25,295 :	17,220
Asia						
Japan.....	- :	- :	- :	15,158 :	4 :	7
Israel and Jordan....:	- :	48 :	- :	1,117 :	- :	-
Other.....	- :	- :	- :	116 :	16 :	3/ 6,903
Total.....	- :	48 :	- :	16,391 :	20 :	6,910
Africa.....	1:	- :	- :	3,305 :	12 :	3
Oceania.....	2/ :	- :	- :	2/ :	1 :	2
Grand total.....	4,272:	538 :	1,587 :	174,647 :	26,144 :	24,995
1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than .5 ton. 3/ 6,856 tons to Formosa.						

Compiled from official sources.

The 1951 tonnage included 24,995 tons of shelled peanuts, 1,587 of unshelled nuts and 31,969 tons of peanut oil. Almost 70 percent of the shelled peanuts and 80 percent of the oil, or an aggregate of 76 percent of the over-all total in terms of unshelled nuts, went to Europe. Aside from that sold to Europe, the largest volume of shelled peanuts--6,856 tons--was sent to Formosa and the largest quantity of oil--4,238 tons--went to Canada.

UNITED STATES: Peanut oil exports, 1951 with comparisons 1/  
(Short tons)

Country of destination	1949	1950 <u>2/</u>	1951 <u>2/</u>
<u>North America</u>			
Canada.....	575	508	4,238
Cuba.....	1,044	355	581
Other.....	28	13	9
Total.....	1,647	876	4,828
<u>South America</u> .....	349	765	790
<u>Europe</u>			
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	14,622	9,813	9,875
Western Germany.....	553	6	1,279
Italy.....	8,910	-	579
Netherlands.....	485	2,351	3,191
Switzerland.....	6,252	5,521	7,058
Other.....	512	726	3,472
Total.....	31,334	18,417	25,454
<u>Asia</u> .....	690	96	516
<u>Africa</u> .....	209	-	367
<u>Oceania</u> .....	-	-	14
Grand total.....	34,229	20,154	31,969

1/ Crude and refined in terms of crude. 2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official sources.

N O T E: The Colonial Development Corporation of the United Kingdom has informed the U. S. Department of Agriculture that it has "no intention abandoning" its seal oil venture in the Falkland Islands, adding that "the project continues in operation." In an article in Foreign Crops and Markets of January 28, 1952 it was stated, on the basis of information available to the Department, that the Corporation "may have to abandon its seal oil venture unless labor reinforcements are obtained by the beginning of this summer's hunting season."

See Late News, page 205 - Philippine copra shipments.

## ARGENTINE ANIMAL FAT EXPORTS DROP SHARPLY IN 1951

Argentine exports of lard, tallow, and primer jus during 1951 totaled only 14,842 short tons, a sharp decrease from 1950 when combined exports reached 78,338 tons, reports S. Baxter, American Embassy, Buenos Aires.

Tallow and cattle fat shipments for the year were 5,955 tons, of which 2,164 tons consisted of primer jus destined for the United Kingdom. With the exception of 496 tons to Chile and 309 tons to the British West Indies, the remaining quantity went to other European countries with the largest quantity--1,565 tons--going to Finland. Argentine tallow and cattle fat exports in 1950 and prewar amounted to 48,248 and 65,000 tons, respectively.

Lard exports in 1951 totaled 8,887 tons, as compared with 30,090 tons in 1950. European countries were the principal recipients, taking 88 percent of the total lard exports. Major shipments to this area included 3,150 tons to Italy and 2,935 tons to Yugoslavia. Exports to other South American countries totaled 903 tons while 129 tons went to the United States.

The only shipments of animal fats from Argentina during January 1952 consisted of 724 tons of lard, of which 585 tons went to Italy.

Export prices for the various cattle fats oils and lard as of the end of February were nominal, and the export market was inactive. The exchange rate for cattle fats and oils remains at 5 pesos per 1 U.S. dollar, and 7.50 pesos to 1 U.S. dollar for hog lard.

## INDONESIAN COPRA EXPORTS DOWN IN FEBRUARY

During the month of February 1952 copra exports from Indonesia amounted to 24,537 long tons, equivalent to only three-fourths the previous month's volume, and about two-thirds the quantity shipped in the corresponding month of last year.

Shipments in February were consigned to the following countries: the Netherlands 10,246 tons; France 4,928; Sweden 2,625; Denmark 2,624; Austria 2,539; and Norway 1,575 tons. Deliveries to local oil mills totaled 7,591 tons.

Copra Foundation purchases amounted to 38,800 tons of copra of which 36,400 tons originated in East Indonesia and 2,400 tons in West Borneo. Purchases and exports during March were forecast at 35,500 and 29,500 tons, respectively.

Copra buying prices in East Indonesia were reduced on March 1 to 85 rupiahs per quintal (\$75.76 per long ton) and are guaranteed until April 1.

## VENEZUELA STOPS PALM OIL PRODUCTION

The only firm in Venezuela crushing palm nuts and kernels recently stopped processing palm oil and palm kernel oil because of lack of a market, according to James H. Kempton, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Caracas. Production of palm oil had reached 33 short tons per month and at present unsold stocks total 160 tons of palm oil and 55 tons of kernels.

At current quotations for palm oil  $13\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pound, c.i.f. drums, New York, Venezuelan palm oil is not profitable as an export product. Domestic users of vegetable oils for the manufacture of soap, vegetable lard, margarine, and table oils prefer to purchase oilseeds as such and express their own oils. At present world copra prices, crushers, after buying the domestic output of copra at 1,000 bolivares per metric ton (\$272 per short ton), are allowed to import copra duty free at about 600 bolivares (\$160).

Under these circumstances the vegetable oil industry is not interested in stimulating local oilseed production.

## GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS (Continued from Page 221)

### AUSTRALIA REPORTS BELOW- AVERAGE WHEAT CROP

Wheat production in Australia for the current year is estimated at about 165 million bushels, 19 million bushels less than in 1950-51, according to the latest estimate. The acreage sown for grain was 10.4 million acres, a reduction of 1.2 million acres from the previous year's acreage and 2.5 million acres less than the average for the 5 years ended 1938-39. Yields averaged about the same as the 15.8 bushels per acre reported for last year.

The wheat acreage harvested for grain was the smallest since 1944-45. The decline is a cause of much concern to the Commonwealth and State Governments of Australia, especially since indications point to a further decline in 1952-53. The Australian Agricultural Council was expected to give the matter attention when it met at Canberra in mid-February, in an attempt to determine the cause of the decline and what action could be taken to increase seedings.

The current crop was harvested from smaller acreages than last year, in all important producing States except Western Australia, which was about the same as for the previous year. The largest decrease was for New South Wales, with a decline of about 600,000 acres in that State alone. Compared with the prewar pattern, the changes are greatest in South Australia and New South Wales, with reductions of about 50 and 35 percent, respectively. Victoria is virtually unchanged, and Western Australia shows an increase of 12 percent over the prewar average.

The quality of the current crop is variable, with fair average quality standards higher than last year's in New South Wales and lower in South Australia and Western Australia. Despite the good average bushel weight in New South Wales the average quality of the grain there is reported poorer than usual because of the falling off in the protein content of much of the wheat from central and southern areas.

About 151 million bushels of this year's outturn will probably be delivered to the Australian Wheat Board, leaving about 14 million bushels to be retained on farms for seed and feed. If that amount is delivered, the Board would have a total of about 170 million bushels for distribution up to the end of the crop season, November 30. Allowing for domestic use of about 67 million bushels and a carry-over of 20 million bushels, a balance of 82 million bushels would be available for export as wheat and flour during the current season. This contrasts with exports of about 130 million reported for the past season. Australia's quota under the International Wheat Agreement is 88.7 million bushels.

#### FATS AND OILS

(Continued from Page 231)

#### INDIA ANNOUNCES EXPORT QUOTA FOR PEANUTS AND PEANUT OIL

India's export quota for established shippers of peanuts and peanut oil in the first quarter of 1952 is 21,000 long tons (23,520 short tons) in terms of oil, according to an announcement by the Government of India on February 16, 1952.

Shipments are allowed to all permissible destinations, except that one-seventh of the quota, where the shipment is more than 50 tons, will be available for shipment to Burma only. Shippers are permitted to utilize up to one-fifth of their quotas for shipment of "hand-picked selected groundnuts" to hard currency countries if they so desire on the basis of 2 tons of oil quota as equal to 5 tons of kernels. Exports of ordinary peanut kernels are not permitted against this quota but there is no objection to exports of unshelled peanuts against the quota.

If it is desired that shipments should be made from a port other than Madras (Madras Coast), namely, from Bombay or Calcutta, permission will be granted on application. No transfer, however, will be allowed for shipment from the Port of Saurashtra.

